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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LATE NEWS

The Norwegian retail prices for milk, butter, cheese and eggs in mid-September were 14 percent above 1949 after gaining 2 percent since mid-August.

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The Italian customs duty on fresh or salted butter was temporarily reduced on October 22 from 30 percent to 15 percent ad valorem until January 31, 1951.

The reduction has already encouraged imports which have made greater supplies available for consumption at lower prices, but has caused dissatisfaction among producers due to some reduction in prices received for all milk.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION SHARPLY INCREASED

World production of centrifugal 1/ cane and beet sugar in 1950-51 is expected to total 35.4 million short tons, raw value, or about 10 percent more than the 32.1 million tons produced in 1949-50. This output compares with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 29.1 million tons.

The production of non-centrifugal 1/ sugar is expected to total 5.7 million short tons, tel quel (or as produced), in 1950-51 compared with 6.2 million tons in 1949-50 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 4.9 million tons.

It should be noted that the system of estimates of sugar production have been changed somewhat from those released in the past. In an effort to get a clear picture of the production of the kinds of sugar that regularly move into international trade and are by far the most important from the standpoint of world demand, a separation of the data for centrifugal and non-centrifugal sugars has been made. The latter type is produced in relatively few countries and is largely consumed in the areas where produced.

The output of beet sugar, all of which is of the centrifugal type, is expected to total 13.5 million short tons, raw value, in 1950-51 or about 16 percent more than the 11.6 million tons produced in 1949-50 and compares with the 5-year (1935-39) average of 11.8 million tons. If current prospects materialize, the production of beet sugar will set a new high record exceeding the previous high output of 12.9 million tons produced in the 1930-31 and 1939-40 seasons.

Beet sugar production this season is expected to be increased over the 1949-50 crop by 1.3 million tons in Europe, excluding the Soviet Union, with many countries setting new high levels. An expanded sugar beet acreage for harvest together with a very favorable growing season gave the best prospect in years. In the Soviet Union production this season is expected to be up slightly but in the United States and Canada production prospects are increased substantially over those of last year.

World centrifugal cane sugar production also is expected to set a new high record in 1950-51. The output is expected to total 21.9 million short tons this season compared with 20.4 million tons in 1949-50 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 17.3 million tons. Production is expected to be increased in nearly all areas largely as a result of expanded plantings and favorable growing conditions. Mexico, Cuba and the West Indies all are expected to have slightly larger crops this season while India, Indonesia and the Philippines are expected to have substantially larger outputs.

1/ See notes on accompanying table for definition.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and annual 1947-50 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA (cane)						
British Honduras	1	1	1	1	2	2
Canada	76	98	89	104	120	155
Costa Rica	9	15	23	28	23	25
El Salvador	18	23	33	28	30	35
Guatemala	19	24	30	37	38	40
Honduras	2	1	2	2	6	6
Mexico	354	450	714	754	712	800
Nicaragua	9	15	20	22	23	25
Panama	5	5	13	14	16	16
United States (beet)	1,518	1,451	1,832	1,370	1,564	1,950
United States (cane)	474	429	376	477	520	525
Antiqua	22	22	14	21	35	37
Barbados	133	108	65	152	161	165
Cuba	3,183	3,686	6,675	5,763	6,126	6,300
Dominican Republic	491	494	465	527	524	560
Grenada	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guadeloupe	60	51	31	50	72	75
Haiti	44	47	47	49	56	60
Jamaica	119	175	216	266	306	325
Martinique	65	36	25	30	41	65
Puerto Rico	974	961	1,108	1,277	1,286	1,275
Trinidad and Tobago	148	102	130	178	165	185
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	6	4	4	4	4	4
St. Kitts	36	36	36	41	46	50
St. Lucia & St. Vincent	9	9	10	13	14	15
Total North America	7,776	8,244	11,960	11,209	11,891	12,696
EUROPE (beet)						
Austria	196	128	44	58	74	115
Belgium	259	253	153	295	378	440
Bulgaria	24	47	21	82	60	45
Czechoslovakia	715	680	387	699	690	800
Denmark	257	232	243	292	355	400
Finland	13	6	9	21	25	30
France	1,059	643	732	1,058	972	1,350
Germany:						
Western Zone	620	650	404	681	689	900
Eastern Zone	1,000	950	459	750	612	850
Hungary	139	197	171	267	292	240
Ireland	89	103	75	106	110	112
Italy	426	422	270	502	556	600
Netherlands	257	212	246	315	441	450
Poland	1,000	870	606	765	909	1,000
Rumania	99	82	90	124	127	100
Spain 4/	209	164	165	315	207	230
Sweden	340	318	268	321	321	350
Switzerland	13	22	26	30	29	30
United Kingdom	527	560	534	696	575	725
Yugoslavia	95	75	94	105	110	110
Total Europe (excl. U.S.S.R.)	7,337	6,614	4,997	7,482	7,532	8,877
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	2,761	1,350	1,700	2,000	2,200	2,300

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and annual 1947-50 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average		1947	1948	1949	1950 3/
	1935-39	1940-44				
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
ASIA (cane)						
Iran (beet)	21	27	63	43	34	56
Turkey (beet)	76	103	118	145	165	147
Burma	27	18	20	13	7	7
China	438	402	380	400	300	300
Manchuria (beet)	14	25	0	9	6	10
French Indochina	76	79	15	17	7	6
India	1,300	1,410	1,416	1,319	1,251	1,560
Japan (beet)	5/ 167	5/ 134	24	21	28	30
Formosa	1,202	921	290	697	675	450
Pakistan	30	30	30	49	49	55
Indonesia	1,447	953	100	249	300	500
Philippine Islands	1,058	320	398	729	680	1,000
Siam	21	15	32	37	35	40
Total Asia	5,877	4,437	2,886	3,728	3,537	4,161
SOUTH AMERICA (cane)						
Argentina	480	480	668	623	605	675
Brazil	786	958	1,496	1,549	1,500	1,550
British Guiana	209	189	194	196	222	225
Colombia	50	79	127	162	187	190
Ecuador	24	32	40	48	54	56
Paraguay	7	13	18	14	19	19
Peru	430	463	520	518	475	500
Surinam	19	10	6	5	8	5
Uruguay (beet)	2	2	1	2	4	4
Venezuela	19	34	31	48	57	65
Total South America	2,026	2,260	3,101	3,165	3,131	3,289
AFRICA (cane)						
Belgian Congo	14	17	19	18	14	15
Kenya	(	13	12	15	14	14
Tanganyika	(63	9	8	7	9	9
Uganda	(	55	67	76	54	50
Egypt	167	190	245	210	193	200
Madagascar	13	14	8	13	16	18
Madeira Islands & Azores	9	5	8	8	8	8
Mauritius	321	330	384	432	459	490
Mozambique	79	76	88	83	110	115
Angola	38	54	49	61	55	57
Reunion	92	60	98	86	118	130
Union of South Africa	478	550	512	608	561	600
Total Africa	1,274	1,373	1,498	1,617	1,611	1,706
OCEANIA (cane)						
Australia	894	761	678	1,056	1,050	1,157
Fiji	143	115	156	149	143	115
Hawaiian Islands	980	880	835	956	960	1,085
Japanese Mandated Islands	69	30	0	0	0	0
Total Oceania	2,086	1,786	1,669	2,161	2,153	2,357
Total (cane)	17,310	16,371	19,007	20,208	20,430	21,887
Total (beet)	11,827	9,693	8,804	11,154	11,625	13,499
World total (beet and cane)	29,137	26,064	27,811	31,362	32,055	35,386

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.
2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year, except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere, such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc. where the season begins in May or June of the year shown.
3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes a small amount of cane sugar. 5/ Cane and beet.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries except as noted.

NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: Production in specified countries, averages 1935-39, 1940-44, and annual 1947-50 1/ 2/

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	Average 1940-44	1947	1948	1949	1950 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
NORTH AMERICA						
Costa Rica	15	25	37	38	42	44
El Salvador	15	29	23	32	23	25
Guatemala	33	38	32	35	28	30
Honduras	8	8	8	8	8	8
Mexico	83	141	181	171	180	180
Nicaragua	7	11	15	15	15	15
Panama	2	2	10	11	11	11
Total North America	163	254	306	310	307	313
ASIA						
Burma	86	80	75	75	75	75
India	3,215	3,060	3,379	3,371	3,691	3,125
Pakistan	660	610	740	835	840	850
Philippine Islands	63	118	38	36	35	35
Siam	17	28	21	21	21	21
Total Asia	4,041	3,896	4,253	4,338	4,662	4,106
SOUTH AMERICA						
Brazil	205	431	417	417	420	420
Colombia	420	540	758	700	650	650
Ecuador	15	20	15	17	24	25
Peru	9	17	29	25	28	30
Venezuela	60	100	90	140	150	150
Total South America	709	1,108	1,309	1,299	1,272	1,275
World total	4,913	5,258	5,868	5,947	6,241	5,694

1/ Non-centrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than the centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimate include such kinds known as piloncillo, panelo, papelon, chancara. rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. 2/ Years shown are for crop years; generally the harvesting season begins in the fall months of the year shown or in the early months of the following year except in certain cane-sugar-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere such as Australia, Argentina, Mauritius, Union of South Africa, etc. where the season begins in May or June of the year shown. 3/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates of countries having boundary changes have been adjusted to postwar boundaries except as noted.

Centrifugal sugar production in North and Central America and the West Indies in 1950-51 is expected to total 12.7 million short tons compared with 11.9 million tons in 1949-50 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 7.8 million tons. Production in this general area has been at a relatively high level since 1946-47 and this season's output may set a new high record. Production of non-centrifugal sugar in this area is indicated at 313,000 tons compared with 307,000 tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 163,000 tons.

For Europe excluding the Soviet Union sugar production in 1950-51 is expected to total 8.9 million tons, an increase of 1.4 million over last year's output. It may exceed the wartime average by 2.3 million tons and the 5-year (1935-39) prewar average by 1.6 million tons. Although consumption in the area may increase somewhat, the increased production prospect indicates that the net import requirement may be reduced somewhat from that of the 1949-50 season.

Sugar production in the Soviet Union has been increasing slowly during the last few years and is expected to continue the established trend in 1950-51. Production is expected to total 2.3 million tons compared with the 5-year (1935-39) average for the comparable area of 2.8 million tons.

In Asia the output of centrifugal sugar is forecast at 4.2 million short tons compared with 3.5 million in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 5.9 million tons. The prospect for Indonesia and Formosa is still far below the prewar output. For the area as a whole prospects indicate a total production of non-centrifugal sugar of 4.1 million tons compared with 4.7 million tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 4.0 million tons. In India and Pakistan where the bulk of this type of sugar is produced, the estimates are for net production of gur.

In South America sugar prospects are good and the upward trend of production which has been in evidence during the last few years is continuing. Total production of centrifugal sugar in 1950-51 is placed at 3.3 million tons compared with 3.1 million in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 2.0 million. For the non-centrifugal type, production is estimated at 1.3 million tons in 1950-51 or about the same as a year earlier and compares with 709,000 tons, the prewar average.

Sugar production in Africa is expected to total 1.7 million tons in 1950-51 or slightly more than in 1949-50 and compares with the prewar average of 1.3 million tons.

In Oceania sugar production has been increasing during the postwar years and is expected to continue this trend in 1950-51. Production is now forecast at 2.4 million tons compared with 2.2 million tons in 1949-50 and the prewar average of 2.1 million tons.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It was based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION CONTINUES TO RISE 1/

World wool production in 1950 is estimated at approximately 4,000 million pounds, an increase of 140 million over the 1949 output, according to the regular fall summary of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This estimate is approximately 2 percent above the 1936-40 average of 3.9 million pounds and approaches the World War II average. This estimate includes both apparel and carpet wool and is on a grease basis.

This is slightly higher than the 3,979 million pounds estimate made recently by the International Wool Study Group. Of this year's production it has been estimated that about 1,350 million pounds are merino and 1,790 million crossbred, for a total apparel wool production of about 3,150 million pounds. The balance is made up of coarse or carpet wool.

Demand has been stronger for fine wools and reports indicate that production of these wools is increasing at a faster rate than is production of the coarser apparel wools.

Production in the major importing countries, which has been declining for the past 5 years, shows a slight over-all increase in 1950, and there are indications in most of the consuming countries that the downward trend in production may be halted. It is interesting to note that world production outside the United States for 1941, the peak year, and for 1950 is the same. This serves to emphasize the extent of the decline in the United States and the increased dependency of this country upon foreign wools.

In most parts of the world prices for wool and the over-all economic situation as well as the weather, the 2 major factors affecting wool production have been highly favorable in 1950 to the continued increase in total production.

1/ Based upon estimates of the spring clip in the Northern Hemisphere combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. Late each Spring an estimate is made of the Northern Hemisphere clip, plus a forecast for the Southern Hemisphere. Data, expecially for the Southern Hemisphere, is reviewed at this time each Fall.

A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Price-wise, there has been a definite and, at times, sharp upward trend since prices were allowed to seek their level after World War II. The high rate of consumption over the past 5 years, has removed the burdensome surplus which hung over the market following the war and has also utilized current production.

As indicated, economic factors have been in favor of increased wool production in most countries since the war. The notable exceptions being the United States and Canada where production has declined steadily from year to year. In spite of the favorable outlook and the efforts of wool growers to capitalize upon an upward trend in prices, adverse weather conditions in 1947 and 1948 in some of the major wool producing areas caused considerable reductions in those years. In 1950, however, both natural and economic factors have combined favorable and as a result, total production for the year exceeds the 1936-40 average and closely approaches the 1941-45 average of 4,040 million pounds.

Production trends by continents serve to point up the specific areas where output is lagging or going ahead. The estimated 1950 production in Oceania, (Australia and New Zealand) surpasses the previous high mark of 1,512 million pounds set in 1941. Australia is short of the 1,167 million pounds produced that year but the outstanding increase to 390 million pounds in New Zealand brought the total above the 1941 level.

African production, which is made up mostly by the South African clip, has increased slowly since 1947 but is still not up to the 1941-45 average.

Production in Argentina and Uruguay which made up the bulk of South American output is up over last year but is still considerably below the peak reached in 1946.

The greatest decrease as noted have been in the major consuming countries of North America and Europe. Although a steady increase has been noted in Europe, prewar levels have not been attained and production in the United States and Canada continues to decline.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

(See accompanying table on following pages)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages 1936-40 and 1941-45; annual 1946 to 1950 1/

Continent and country	Averages		1946	1947	1948	1949 2/	1950 2/
	1936-40	1941-45					
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA							
Canada	15.6	17.7	16.7	14.1	11.9	9.8	9.5
United States							
Shorn	360.6	360.2	280.5	252.8	233.9	217.0	218.2
Pulled	64.7	68.3	61.3	56.6	46.6	36.4	35.5
Total	425.3	428.5	341.8	309.4	280.5	253.4	253.7
Estimated total 3/	451.7	457.3	369.7	334.7	305.2	273.5	272.7
EUROPE							
Austria	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.0
Bulgaria	28.7	4/ 26.4	4/ 23.4	4/ 26.4	4/ 27.0	4/ 27.0	4/ 27.0
Eire	17.2	15.9	14.5	13.3	12.2	12.0	13.0
Finland	2.7	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
France 5/	37.1	27.3	26.5	28.6	29.3	33.9	35.0
Germany 6/	31.7	35.5	25.7	25.4	26.8	29.0	27.0
Greece	19.3	12.8	15.9	19.1	18.2	17.1	16.5
Hungary	12.9	8.9	3.3	4.4	5.4	5.9	6.8
Italy	30.4	27.5	24.7	27.1	28.9	35.3	33.1
Netherlands	6.2	4.9	5.4	4.6	4.6	6.2	6.5
Norway	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.1
Poland 6/	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	16.3	17.2	17.6	18.0	18.0	17.0	17.6
Rumania 6/	40.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	70.0	83.0	79.0	77.0	88.0	82.0	110.0
United Kingdom	110.1	88.6	87.5	71.8	75.0	82.5	85.0
Yugoslavia	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 7/	483.4	446.0	398.0	398.2	423.8	443.3	465.9
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/ 9/	310.2	7/ 279.7	287.2	285.8	304.6	314.9	325.0

ASIA							
Iran	36.3	29.6	29.5	30.0	29.8	24.7	35.3
Iraq	21.6	21.1	24.2	24.2	32.7	26.7	28.7
Syria	10/ 10.7	11.0	13.3	12.7	12.1	10.0	12.0
Turkey	67.7	67.9	68.8	71.2	75.5	70.9	67.2
Afghanistan	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	17.2	18.0
China 11/	88.0	81.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
India	12/ 72.9	12/ 79.0	54.5	54.5	53.0	46.2	50.5
Pakistan	-	-	26.0	26.0	26.0	30.0	34.0
Estimated total (excl. U.S.S.R.) 13/	344.2	336.7	339.6	341.8	354.7	347.2	367.5
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina 14/	411.0	505.8	515.0	475.0	419.0	420.0	440.0
Brazil 15/	35.5	37.6	44.8	43.0	45.2	48.5	47.4
Chile	32.6	38.6	37.5	41.9	41.9	46.3	41.9
Falkland Islands	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.2	4.7
Peru	19.4	17.6	17.6	15.9	17.2	18.7	19.0
Uruguay	126.2	144.1	176.0	158.7	147.7	158.7	165.3
Estimated total 16/	638.9	759.6	808.4	752.0	688.5	708.9	730.9
AFRICA							
Algeria	22.6	22.6	19.8	13.8	13.2	14.0	17.0
Egypt	7.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	7.7	6.4	8.0
French Morocco	35.1	39.4	20.0	25.0	28.0	30.0	33.1
Libya	-	3.2	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.7	1.6
Tunisia	12.0	12.9	11.8	11.0	7.9	8.0	11.0
Union of South Africa 17/	252.3	234.0	210.4	205.2	219.0	217.5	220.0
Estimated total 18/	336.8	321.9	274.8	267.8	280.6	281.4	294.5
OCEANIA							
Australia	1,051.9	1,088.0	976.8	973.0	1,032.7	1,099.8	1,150.0
New Zealand	313.8	350.4	367.0	362.0	367.0	390.0	390.0
Total	1,365.9	1,438.5	1,343.9	1,335.1	1,399.8	1,489.9	1,540.1
Estimated world total 19/	3,930.4	4,040.0	3,820.0	3,720.0	3,760.0	3,860.0	4,000.0

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for Mexico, Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Includes Southern Dobrudja beginning 1944. 5/ Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. 6/ Based on present boundaries. 7/ Two years average (1944 and 1945). 8/ Includes estimates for Albania and for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. 9/ Based on the number of sheep and an average fleece weight of 4.7 pounds per head. 10/ Includes Lebanon. 11/ Includes China proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). Figures for postwar years of 75 million pounds used only to indicate approximate level. 12/ Includes Pakistan. 13/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Nepal. 14/ Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston through 1947. 15/ Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. 16/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. 17/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. 18/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo. 19/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changes boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. November 27, 1950.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

SPANISH 1950-51 ORANGE CROP LARGE

The first estimate of the sweet orange and tangerine crop for the 1950-51 season is placed at 26.4 million boxes, 38 percent above the 1949-50 crop of 19.1 million. This estimate covers only the principal sweet orange and tangerine producing areas of Spain, and is about 90 percent of the total crop. The crop in Valencia, the principal producing area, is estimated at 16.4 million boxes, 45 percent above the 1949-50 crop of 11.3 million. Castellon, the second largest producing area has an indicated crop of 5.5 million boxes, 67 percent above the previous year's crop of 3.3 million.

Production of sweet oranges and tangerines by area and season, 1948-50

Areas	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Alicante..........	1,512	1,745	1,632
Castellon.........	3,150	3,283	5,488
Malaga............	57	425	378
Murcia............	1,417	1,784	2,280
Seville...........	-	520	182
Tarragona.........	14	20	32
Valencia..........	14,172	11,279	16,361
Total........	20,322	19,056	26,353

SPANISH 1950-51 BITTER ORANGE CROP SMALLER

The Spanish bitter orange crop for 1950-51 is estimated at 532,000 boxes, 15 percent below the previous year's crop of 624,000 boxes. Picking will commence the latter part of November. About 80 percent of the bitter orange crop is grown in the province of Seville, 15 percent in the province of Malaga and the remainder in the provinces of Cordoba and Cadiz. The decline of the crop is due to drought, which lowered irrigation source levels and limited electricity for pumping water. Quality of fruit has not suffered, insect and fungus blight have been negligible and size of fruit will be slightly larger than last year.

DROP IN PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT IN GREECE

The 1950-51 crop of oranges and tangerines in Greece is now estimated at 2.6 million boxes, 3 percent below the previous year's crop of 2.7 million and 80 percent above the prewar average of 1.5 million boxes. Of the 1950-51 crop, 2,079,000 boxes were oranges and 567,000 were tangerines. Lower production for this season is the result of unfavorable weather and insufficient water for irrigation during the extremely hot and dry summer months. Also, hot and dry winds during the last 2 weeks of June, most of July and during early August prevented normal development of the fruit and caused a considerable drop. Lemon production, estimated at 783,000 boxes is 14 percent below the 911,000 boxes produced during the preceding season.

CHILE'S APPLE AND PEAR CROPS LARGER IN 1950-51

Apple production for 1950-51 is estimated to be 902,000 boxes, 6 percent above the previous year's crop of 852,000, but 12 percent below the prewar average of 1,025,000 boxes.

Pear production, estimated at 110,000 boxes, is 10 percent above the 1949 crop of 100,000 boxes and 25 percent above the prewar average of 88,000. Climatic conditions have been satisfactory and trees are reported to be relatively free from pests and diseases except in the provinces of Talca and Maule where orchards apparently are suffering from apple scab and shot hole.

GOOD FRUIT CROPS IN WESTERN GERMANY

Production in western Germany during 1950 of all stone fruits, except apricots and peaches, was excellent with pome fruits yielding bumper crops. Apple production is now indicated to be 43.1 million bushels, 55 percent higher than the crop of 27.9 million for 1949 and 19 percent above the prewar average of 36.1 million bushels. Pear production of 14.8 million bushels compares with 12.0 million for the preceding season and 11.9 million prewar. Plum production, indicated to be 242,065 tons, is about twice the crop for 1949 but is 8 percent less than the prewar average of 261,747 tons. Mirabelles and greengages, estimated at 16,755 tons, are about 23 percent above both the preceding crop and the prewar average of 13,700 tons. The apricot crop for 1950 will be about the same as for 1949. Peaches, indicated to be 569,520 bushels, are 36 percent below the previous year's crop of 891,023 bushels and 29 percent below the prewar average of 797,600 bushels.

TOBACCO

FRENCH MOROCCO'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION STEADY; IMPORTS DECLINE

French Morocco's 1950 production is preliminarily estimated to be about equal to that of 1949, according to E. L. Stanger, American Consulate, Rabat. Tobacco imports during January-June 1950 were reported about 50 percent below the same period in 1949.

The country's 1950 crop is tentatively forecast at approximately the same as the 1949 revised estimate of 4.2 million pounds from a comparable 3,950 acres for each year. However, the forecast is about 6 percent above the 1948 harvest of 3.9 million pounds from 4,450 acres and about 11 percent above 1947's revised estimate of 3.7 million pounds from 3,212 acres.

Tobacco imports during January-June 1950 totaled about 2.2 million pounds as compared to 4.2 million pounds for the same period in 1950. The United States supplied 996,479 pounds during the first half of 1950 and 1.7 million pounds during the same 1949 period. Total leaf imports for the calendar year 1949 were about 5.2 million pounds as compared to 8.8 million pounds in 1948 and 6.5 million pounds in 1947. In 1949 the United States supplied 1,723,997 pounds of leaf, Algeria 1,552,038 pounds, the Dominican Republic 462,966 pounds, Turkey 324,076 pounds, and Greece 231,483 pounds. The remaining 895,068 pounds of 1949 leaf imports were supplied in varying amounts by numerous other countries including India, Iran, Hungary, French West Africa and Brazil.

Cigarette imports totaled 163,140 pounds in 1949 as compared to 343,918 pounds in 1948 and 394,623 pounds in 1947. In 1949 the United States supplied 90,388 pounds or 55 percent of all cigarettes. Algeria supplied 26,455 pounds or 16 percent, Guatemala 17,637 pounds or 12 percent, the United Kingdom 15,432 pounds or 9 percent and France 13,228 pounds or 8 percent. The decrease in tobacco imports is attributable to the higher level of production in recent years and to accumulated stocks. owever, not more than 50 percent of domestic leaf is used in the various blends of manufactured tobacco products because of the poor combustibility and other undesirable qualities of Moroccan leaf. Therefore, quality must improve and production greatly increase before the country can depend largely on domestic output to supplement imports.

ARGENTINA'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION INCREASED; IMPORTS DECLINE; STOCKS LOW

Argentina's 1950-51 leaf production is tentatively forecast at about 48 percent larger than the 1949-50 revised estimate, according to Cleveland B. McKnight, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Leaf imports during the first 7 months of 1950 were reportedly about 28 percent below the same period in 1949.

Trade sources preliminarily forecast the country's 1950-51 tobacco production at about 75.0 million pounds from 80,800 acres as compared to the revised estimate of 51.1 million pounds from 56,800 acres in 1949-50 and 57.5 million pounds from 51,100 acres in 1948-49. The sharp increase in the 1950-51 forecast is attributed to last year's favorable prices, and the possibility of further price increases due to low stocks, restricted imports, and the steady increase in consumption.

Available information on Argentina's leaf imports for the first 7 months of 1950 show a total of about 5.1 million pounds as compared to 8.2 million pounds for the same period in 1949. Tobacco imports for the 1949 calendar year totaled 17.4 million pounds or about 23 percent less than the 24.0 million pounds in 1948. Trade sources state that most of the imports so far in 1950 have been flue-cured leaf from the United States, South Africa, and India; Oriental-type leaf from Yugoslavia, and a small quantity of Burley from the United States. The decline in imports is attributable primarily to the shortage of foreign exchange allocated for the purchase of tobacco and governmental efforts to increase domestic production.

As of October 1, 1950 the 1949-50 crop had all been purchased by the country's tobacco manufacturers, but leaf stocks were reportedly still very low. It is, therefore, expected that some of the 1950-51 crop leaf will move directly from the curing sheds into manufacturing with possible quality damage from inadequate aging.

TURKEY'S 1950 LEAF PRODUCTION ESTIMATED BELOW 1949; IMPORTS LOWER

Turkey's 1950 tobacco crop is preliminarily estimated at approximately 10 percent below in 1949 but roughly 20 percent above the 1948 harvest, according to L.L. Scranton, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Ankara. Exports during the first 8 months of 1950 were reported at about 40 percent below the same period 1949.

The country's 1950 harvest is tentatively estimated at about 190 to 200 million pounds. This compares with 215.0 million pounds in 1949 and 162.9 million pounds in 1948.

The Aegean Region is Turkey's largest producing region and is expected to produce about 110 to 115 million pounds or roughly 60 percent of the 1950 crop. The Black Sea Region's 1950 production is estimated approximately at 40 million pounds, the Marmara Region 30 million pounds and the Eastern Region 9 million pounds.

Exports of leaf during the first 8 months of 1950 totaled about 62.9 million pounds as compared to 106.2 million pounds for the same period in 1949. During the 1949 calendar year a total of 176.2 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco was exported whereas in 1948 only 111.9 million pounds was taken. During the first 8 months of 1950 the United States took about 18.3 million pounds of leaf, Western Germany took 11.5 million pounds, the United Kingdom 10.7 million pounds, Czechoslovakia 4.7 million pounds, Austria 3.3 million pounds, and Egypt 2.7 million pounds. The other 11.7 million pounds of leaf was taken in varying quantities by numerous other countries including Italy, Poland, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Syria, the Netherlands and France.

FATS AND OILS

ITALIAN OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION DOWN

Italian olive oil production during 1950-51 is estimated by unofficial trade sources at about 165,400 short tons of edible oil and 19,800 tons of sulphured olive oil, compared with the official estimate for 1949-50 edible oil production of 198,400 tons (plus about 14,300 tons of edible oil rectified from sulphured oil), according to Vice Consul John A. Moran III, American Consulate General, Naples.

Informed dealers and exporters are unable even to approximate the quantity of olive oil destined for shipment abroad. Exports of Italian olive oil depend on local prices compared with other competitive markets in the Mediterranean Basin. Some dealers believe that the decision of the Spanish Government to increase the export price of Spanish olive oil by over 40 percent will assist Italian exporters in placing olive oil on foreign markets.

Even when there is an abundant olive crop, national consumption of edible oil is such that it is necessary to import oils and oilseeds to meet local requirements. As 1950-51 production is low, it is expected that oils and oilseeds will be imported on a larger scale than in previous years. Left-over stocks from last year's olive oil production are estimated to be about 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

At the end of October, wholesale prices for olive oil on the Bari exchange, ex-warehouse ranged from 41,000-41,500 lire per quintal ($595-$602 per short ton) for clear oil, basic acidity 3-8 percent to 45,000-45,500 lire ($653-$660) for extra fine maximum acidity 1.0-1.5 percent. At Reggio Calabria, the market was weak. Prices ranged from 37,500-38,500 lire ($544-$559) for clear oil, basic acidity 3-5 percent to 38,000-40,000 lire ($552-$581) for oil having a maximum acidity of up to 3 percent. At Salerno, first quality olive oil was offered at 42,000-43,000 lire ($610-$624) and second quality oil at 39,000-40,000 lire ($566-$581).

The price of olive oil reached its peak during the first 2 weeks of August, after which the domestic olive oil market became calm, and the volume of business became limited and quotations weak. The lower price quotations followed the repeated announcements made by the Government that it intended to import oilseeds from abroad, and the smaller demand for olive oil in the domestic and foreign markets.

FRENCH WEST AFRICAN PEANUT CROP EXPECTED TO APPROXIMATE LAST SEASON'S

French West Africa's 1950-51 peanut crop now being harvested is expected to be about the same as last year's, now estimated at 627,000 short tons, unshelled basis, according to W. W. Birge, Jr., Vice Consul, American Consulate General, Dakar. The effect of the abnormally heavy rains during August-October is still questionable. Some experts, however, are of the opinion that the effect has not been as harmful as had been feared and that losses in some areas would be compensated for by better than average yields in other sections so that the peanut crop might surpass that of last year.

The longer range outlook for peanut production is good. In addition to existing production, the Compagnie Generale des Oleagineaux Tropicaux (CGOT) is now developing an ambitious scheme with ECA aid for the clearing of 75,000 acres in South Senegal by 1955 and possibly a much larger area eventually. If this project materializes fully, the potential peanut crop for French West Africa within 5 years could be increased by 30,000 tons annually, yielding a possible 10,000 tons of peanut oil. French Government agricultural experts are promoting the use of fertilizers which should lead to increased peanut yields per acre.

The price of peanut oil was freed January 1, 1950, and reportedly in the near future 2 decrees will be published officially to the effect that: (1) Peanut prices will be freed from controls with future prices to be determined only by the law of supply and demand and (2) The Exporters' Association (GROUPEXAR) which formerly had a monopoly on peanut exports will be abolished and traders will be allowed to export freely. Export licenses still will be required, however.

It is believed that the new decrees will take effect about the middle of December 1950.

Officials have expressed the opinion that the probable results of the freeing of peanut prices would be (1) somewhat higher prices paid to producers, and (2) production of better quality peanuts.

With France still short of vegetable oils, as well as dollars, and with the international situation tending to keep commodity prices high, it is believed that a ready market in France for the entire French West African peanut crop is assured for several years to come.

During the harvest year 1949-50, peanuts entering trade channels totaled 496,000 tons. Exports of peanuts in the first 6 months of 1950, totaling 201,937 tons, were 10 percent greater than during January-June 1949 and 3 percent greater than those of the first half of 1948. As of June 30, 186,494 tons, or 92 percent of the total, had been consigned to Metropolitan France.

Shipments of crude peanut oil during January-June 1950 amounted to 28,079 tons, 92 percent of which was sent to France and 8 percent to Morocco. In addition 9,059 tons of refined peanut oil were shipped to France (95 percent) and the French Union. During the comparable period of 1949, crude and refined oil exports amounted to 19,678 and 9,182 tons, respectively.

Since 1940 f.o.b. prices have been fixed by decree of the High Commissioner after agreement with the French Minister of Overseas Territories, and of Economic Affairs, Using these prices as a base, schedules set all the prices at the different collecting stations and those paid the producers. Moreover, for the past several years, one single price has been paid to the producer regardless of the distance of the producing areas from Dakar with the assistance of a fund for standardizing transports, which was maintained by a standardizing tax appearing on the schedules. Prior to this, producers in different areas were paid different prices with a view to compensating them for varying transport costs to Dakar. With the freeing of prices, the price of peanuts in the accessible areas will tend to rise to reach the average formerly paid for all of Senegal, while the prices in the more distant and less productive areas will fall inasmuch as the higher transport costs subtracted from the f.o.b. Dakar price will leave a lower net price to the producer in the more remote areas. The result will tend to increase production in the areas having the best lands, and to discourage production in marginal lands or in more distant areas which have been worked mainly because of the compensatory price system or to improve methods of cultivation in these areas and to encourage shelling of peanuts at the production centers to cut shipping costs. For the 1949-50 trade the f.o.b. price was fixed at 32,250 CFA francs per metric ton ($167 per short ton) of shelled peanuts in bulk, f.o.b. Dakar (Senegal quality).

FRENCH OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION PROSPECTS POOR

France's 1950-51 olive oil production is expected to amount to approximately 5,000 short tons of edible oil and 1,100 tons of inedible oil against 8,800 and 1,100 tons, respectively, last season and a total of about 7,700 tons in prewar years, reports Vice Consul E. C. Rendall, American Consulate General, Marseille. Estimates of this year's output were revised sharply downward recently when great damage was suffered in some areas from the olive fly.

French olive oil consumption during the past year is reliably estimated to have approached the prewar average of 27,550 tons. This increase is accounted for by the resumption of imports from Tunisia, which drove prices on local markets to a postwar low. In fact, the price of olive oil was for a time lower than that of peanut oil--a phenomenon which induced considerable blending of the 2 oils.

However, since French use of olive oil is greatly affected by price, recent price increases and relatively poor domestic crop prospects are expected to curtail consumption drastically during the coming year. It is possible that consumption may decline to the 8,800-ton level of 1948 and 1949.

Limitations on the importation of Tunisian olive oil were removed on January 1, 1950. France imported about 35,274 tons of olive oil during 9 months of 1950, of which over 90 percent came from Tunisia and the remainder from Algeria. Total 1950 imports are expected to exceed 44,000 tons.

In spite of the poor harvest anticipated in Tunisia, that country likely will supply the bulk of French olive oil imports next year. However, high prices and reduced output probably will limit total imports in 1951 to perhaps half the 1950 volume. Although some oil may be imported from Spain, reports of a poor Spanish crop preclude the possibility of this trade regaining its prewar importance.

While traditionally a net importer of olive oil, France usually exports a substantial part of the domestic production either in its natural form or blended with imported oils. Exports for the first 9 months of 1950 are unofficially placed at about 7,700 tons, of which over 600 tons were sent to the United States. Reduced domestic production in the 1950-51 season combined with smaller imports will reduce 1951 exports well below those of 1950.

The downward trend of olive oil prices on the French market ended in May of this year when first pessimistic reports on the new Tunisian olive crop began to arrive. An even greater influence on olive oil prices, at least temporarily, was a wave of "panic" buying on the part of consumers in July. In a single day, July 22, the price of imported Tunisian oil (which largely determines the price of Metropolitan oil, jumped from 150 francs per kilo ($.20 per lb.) to 225 francs ($.29) c.i.f. Marseille.

Some sales of domestic olive oil in wholesale quantities were made recently at a price of 285 francs ($.37). Tunisian oil of good quality in barrels was being offered in mid-November at approximately 235 francs ($.31) c.i.f. Marseille. (Domestically produced olive oil is customarily about 60 francs per kilo higher than the Tunisian product on the local market). Exports to the United States were recently made in drums at a price of 232 francs ($.30) c.i.f. New York, but this relatively low price is believed to have been established before the effect of the July buying wave was reflected in French export prices.

A generally poor olive harvest in all the principal Mediterranean producing countries is expected to sustain present olive oil prices and may push them upward. The price of pure virgin olive oil at the mill level in France will be at least 300 francs ($.39) according to local trade sources, or approximately 100 francs higher per kilo ($.13 per pound) than last year.

WHALE OIL SOLD BY SOUTH AFRICAN COMPANY TO U. K. FOR $280 PER LONG TON

All of the whale oil to be produced in the forthcoming 1950-51 whaling season by the Union Whaling Company of Durban, Union of South Africa, has been sold under contract to the British Ministry of Food. The agreed price, according to M. P. Hallam, American Consulate, Durban, is £ 100 ($280) per long ton ex-ship United Kingdom port.

This price, about 25 percent higher than that at which the Ministry of Food purchased the bulk of its whale oil last year, is in keeping with earlier indications and a contract negotiated several weeks ago with a British company (see Foreign Crops and Markets for October 9, 1950 and October 23, 1950). Although the increase in price from 1949-50 is substantial, whaling company officials have pointed out that costs -- particularly of labor, equipment, and fuel -- have risen sharply in the last year.

CEYLON'S EXPORTS OF COCONUT PRODUCTS INCREASE IN THIRD QUARTER

Ceylon's exports of coconut products during the third quarter of 1950 were substantially greater than those of the previous 2 quarters of this year, according to W. H. Schoelkopf, Jr., American Embassy, Colombo.

On a copra basis, exports of copra and coconut oil during the third quarter amounted to 39,000 long tons, compared with 15,770 and 20,720 tons in the first and second quarters, respectively. Copra shipments, which increased partly because of the lifting at the end of June of the ban on exports, totaling 9,644 tons were made as follows: Pakistan - 7,001 tons, India - 1,313, and European countries - 1,330 tons. Only 1,449 tons were exported during January-June. Coconut oil exports in the third quarter totaled 18,494 tons against 22,076 in the first half of 1950. Pakistan, Italy, the Netherlands, and Canada were the principal markets, taking 3,332, 3,309, 3,259, and 2,186 tons, in the order of their importance.

Exports for the period January-September 1950 of 11,093 tons of copra and 40,570 tons of coconut oil fell short by 38 percent, on a copra equivalent basis, of the exports during the comparable period of 1949.

Copra wholesale prices have risen fairly steadily during the third quarter. During July the price rose from 172.50 rupees per candy of 560 pounds for No. 1 copra ($144.50 per long ton) at the beginning of the month to 197 rupees ($165) on July 31. By the end of August the market had risen to 225 rupees ($188.50). During September a peak price of 250 rupees ($209.50) was obtained, but increasing supplies finally brought about a sharp decline to 215 rupees ($180) on September 29. At the end of October the quotation was 220 to 222.50 rupees ($184 to $186.50). No allowance is made for the export duty of 300 rupees per ton ($62.85) in these prices.

The coconut oil wholesale price at the beginning of July of 1,155 rupees per ton ($242) rose to 1,350 rupees ($283) by the end of July. At the end of August it had reached 1,550 rupees ($325). The quarter closed at 1,650 rupees ($346). During the month of October prices ranged from 1,400 to 1,550 rupees ($293 to $325). Again these prices are exclusive of export duty considerations of 243.75 rupees per ton ($51.07).

Spurred by the removal of restrictive production quotas at the end of June and by the decontrol of imports into the United Kingdom at the end of April, dessicated coconut exports during the third quarter increased to 14,184 tons compared with 8,390 and 7,825 tons in the first and second quarters, respectively. The United Kingdom was the principal market taking 50 percent of the 30,400 tons exported during January-September.

Exports of fresh coconuts in the third quarter totaled 1.9 million nuts, against 2.9 and 1.4 million in the previous 2 quarters. Of the 9-month total of 6.2 million nuts, the United Kingdom took 4.8 million or 77 percent.

Although weather conditions during the third quarter of 1950 were greatly improved, coconut production in the first 9 months still was about 12 percent short of the output during the corresponding period of 1949. Because at least 40 percent of the coconut trees are over 60 years old and have passed the period of maximum production and because very little replanting is taking place, total annual production is expected to be at a reduced rate. And as local consumption is increasing with Ceylon's population increase, the exportable surplus of edible coconut products is expected to decrease in future years.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND DAIRY PRODUCTION AT HIGH LEVELS

The weather in both Australia and New Zealand has been seasonally much more favorable to dairying and this resulted in relatively larger outputs of milk and likewise manufactured products than previously anticipated. Australian factory butter production was 32.3 million pounds during September, the highest in that month since 1940 and for the quarter ending September 30, 1950 output was 72 million pounds, the largest since the corresponding 3 months of 1942.

The cheese production in September of 11.4 million pounds was a record for that month and for the quarter ending with September was 21.9 million pounds almost equal to the record established in the similar quarter of 1948. These increases have provided larger quantities of cheese for export, but since the derationing of butter on June 17 an increase in domestic consumption has more than offset production increases.

The New Zealand output of creamery butter in September was 38.2 million pounds, 5 percent below last year's record. For the quarter as a whole production was only 1.5 percent below a year earlier. Cheese production, however, was reported as 23.6 million pounds for September and 70 million pounds for the third quarter of 1950 which was 4.7 percent above the comparable 1949 period.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

LARGER BRAZILIAN COFFEE HARVEST FORECAST FOR 1951

Brazil's coffee crop which will be harvested from May to September 1951 is unofficially forecast at 17 to 18 million bags for shipment to ports. Allowing 1.2 million bags for port consumption and coastwise shipments, the 1951 harvest should provide about 16.5 million bags for export to foreign markets. This is substantially higher than Brazilian coffee production in any other postwar year, and compares with revised exportable production estimates of 13.8 million bags in 1950, 14.9 million bags in 1949, and 15.7 million bags in 1948. The last 2 coffee harvests were below normal because of unfavorable weather conditions.

Generally favorable weather prevailed in Brazil during October 1951. Most of the Central Brazilian coffee-producing area received several good rains during the month. Although soil moisture reserves are still low and certain small areas are badly in need of rain, prospects for the next harvest are believed to be the best in a number of years. Much depends, however, on a continuation of favorable growing conditions.

The volume of coffee exports from Brazil in September 1950 was the largest recorded since November 1949, amounting to 1,858,000 bags. The United States took only 1,048,000 bags, or 56 percent of the total, compared with 66 percent in August and 80 percent in July. Other leading outlets for Brazilian coffee in September were France with 175,000 bags, Belgium with 105,000 bags, and Holland with 101,000 bags.

Brazil's exportable coffee supply from October 1, 1950 to June 30, 1951 is calculated as follows:

	1,000 bags
Visible stocks, September 30, 1950	9,041
Estimated "farm despatches"	6,148
Supply for export, port consumption, coastwise shipments, and normal port working stocks	15,189
Less:	
Estimated port consumption and coastwise shipments	900
Normal port working stocks	3,000
Total estimated supply for export	11,289

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

THAILAND'S RICE EXPORTS INCREASE

Rice exports from Thailand of 2,425 million pounds from January to September showed an increase of 340 million pounds from the 2,085 million pounds during the corresponding period of a year earlier. During the July-September quarter 762 million pounds were shipped, and September exports approximated 300 million pounds. Exports before World War II (1936-40) averaged 2,900 million pounds, and the largest since the war were 2,680 million pounds in 1949.

CANADA REVISES GRAIN ESTIMATES

The official estimate of Canada's 1950 grain crops, released November 16, shows a substantial reduction from the previous estimate in September. Conditions became progressively less favorable for the crops from that time, principally because of early frost damage and unfavorable weather at harvesttime, with consequent serious deterioration in the quality as well as reduced quantity of grain. The current figures reflect the decline indicated by the special survey of the Prairie Province crops, made in late October by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, November 6, 1950).

The total wheat outturn is now placed at 462 million bushels and, at that figure, would be about 25 percent larger than the 1949 harvest, though 15 percent below the first official forecast for this year. The increase over last year's crop is the result of larger yields, with acreage a half million acres less than in 1949. The crop in the Prairie Provinces is placed at 427 million compared with 337 million in 1949. Yields in this important area averaged 16.5 bushels per acre compared with 12.7 in 1949.

Production of coarse grains is also considerably above the 1949 harvest, and those crops showed less deterioration throughout the season than did wheat. Oats production, now estimated at 420 million bushels, is about a third larger than the 1949 harvest and only slightly less than the first forecast. Acreage was slightly larger than in 1949 and yields about 30 percent larger. Increases over 1949 were reported for all provinces except British Columbia.

The barley harvest is estimated at 171 million bushels, compared with the 1949 outturn of 120 million. Both acreage and yields were larger than a year ago. Most of the increase is reported in the Prairie Provinces. Production of fall and spring rye together is reported at 13.3 million bushels, 3.3 million more than a year ago. Yields were larger but a slight decline is reported in acreage.

The harvest of mixed grains is placed at 73.6 million bushels, an increase of about one-third over the 1949 crop. Acreage was about the same as that of a year ago, but yields were 10.6 bushels per acre larger than in 1949. This crop is grown entirely in the eastern provinces, where growing conditions were more favorable than in western areas.

Shelled corn is reported at 13.8 million bushels, about the same as the 1949 crop. This is the only grain crop with lower yields than in 1949. The bulk of the corn for grain is grown in Ontario. Buckwheat, at 3.9 million bushels, is slightly larger than last year's crop despite some reduction in acreage.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on foreign markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1950	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quotation	Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kantar				
Ashmouni, Good	11-23	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	117.15	67.91	5.91
Ashmouni, FGF	"	"	"	107.15	62.11	5.91
Karnak, Good	"	"	"	122.40	70.95	5.91
Karnak, FGF	"	"	"	114.40	66.31	5.91
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 770.00	20.50	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine	"	"	"	1/ 840.00	22.36	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine	11-21	82.28 lbs.	"	110.00	40.33	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine	"	"	"	118.00	43.26	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine	"	"	"	115.00	42.16	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B	11-23	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	4550.00	41.28	3.99
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2		101.4 lbs.	Sol	(not available)		
Tanguis, Type 5		"	"	(not available)		
Pima, Type 1		"	"	(not available)		
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4	11-24	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	310.00	51.00	6.20
Sertao, Type 5	"	"	"	340.00	55.94	6.80
Sertao, Type 4	"	"	"	350.00	57.58	7.00
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5	11-22	"	"	362.00	59.56	2-1/2% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16"	"	101.4 lbs.	Peso	(not available)		
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	43.50	----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling prices.

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